

1937

Help Averted British Defeat, Says Marquess of Lothian

Help Averted British Defeat, He Tells Startled Lords

LONDON, March 2 (AP).—Startled members of the House of Lords heard the Marquess of Lothian assert today the United States was responsible for the British victory in the World War.

"Britain would not have emerged a victor from the World War except for assistance from the United States before and after her entrance," he declared.

He emphasized the importance of American neutrality legislation in connection with raw materials and foodstuffs, and urged closer cooperation between the two nations to prevent a European or Far Eastern war.

Only Chapel Is Left Of Camp at Bordeaux

BORDEAUX, France, April 5

(AP).—The decaying Roman stones of a little chapel were all that remained today on a site still full of memories for thousands of American veterans sent here by America's declaration of war on Germany twenty years ago.

The largest military camp the world has seen was built for and by the A. E. F. around the little chapel outside Bordeaux, where Roman legionnaires once rested.

The chapel was built from stones of the old Roman camp. Roman and American camps are both gone, but the chapel is still there.

BERLIN, APRIL 6 (TUESDAY) (AP)—THE TWENTIETH

ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES' ENTRY INTO THE WORLD WAR

RECEIVED SCANT NOTICE FROM THE PRESS OF BERLIN THIS MORNING.

THE PRESSURE OF "WALL STREET BANKERS" AS WELL AS

OF THE ALLIES, SAID THE LOKAL ANZEIGER, WAS A VITAL FACTOR

IN AMERICA'S DECISION. THIS NEWSPAPER, IN AN EDITORIAL

REVIEW OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE

BREAK, SAID PRESIDENT WILSON SAW NO WAY OUT OF THE DILEMMA

CONFRONTING HIM BUT TO ASK CONGRESS TO DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY.

THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, ORGAN OF REICHSFUEHRER

ADOLF HITLER, BRIEFLY RECORDED THE ANNIVERSARY WITH THE REMARK

THAT WITH THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO THE CONFLICT

"THE LAST NEUTRAL GREAT POWER"—A NATION WITH UNLIMITED

RESOURCES—OPENLY SIDED WITH THE ALLIES.

BPW 00245

GB 955 P

NOTE TO EDITORS:
THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY INTERVIEW WITH GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING,
MOVED UNDER A TUCSON, ARIZ., DATELINE MARCH 6, IS AUTOMATICALLY
WITHDRAWN AT THE REQUEST OF GENERAL PERSHING, IS AUTOMATICALLY
RELEASED TO MORNING PAPERS OF TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

THE AP

PHOENIX, APRIL 5

JM534PCS

Rites in France to Honor
30,000 U.S. Dead There

Pershing and Bullitt Lead
Memorial Day Celebrations

PARIS, May 29 (AP).—Headed by General John J. Pershing and Ambassador William C. Bullitt, Americans and French will honor tomorrow the memory of almost 30,000 American soldiers and sailors who died in the World War and are buried in this country.

This year's observance of Memorial day will be marked by dedi-

cation of American memorial chapels in seven A. E. F. cemeteries and by special ceremonies commemorating the passage of twenty years since the United States entered the World War, on April 6, 1917. The chapels were constructed three years ago.

French war planes will shower poppies on the Suresnes cemetery, near Paris, where 1,541 American soldiers and sailors are buried. Ambassador Bullitt and Vice Premier Edouard Daladier will speak at the Suresnes ceremonies. General Pershing is to speak at the Meuse-Argonne cemetery at Romagne, near Verdun, and Consul General Addison E. Southard at the Fere-en-Tardenois cemetery, near Soissons and Nesles.

The American Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, at Paris, will be the scene of the principal religious service, planned as a duplicate of a service held May 30, 1918, when German troops were threatening Paris.

DR. FREDERICK W. BEEKMAN, DEAN OF THE CATHEDRAL AND FORMERLY OF UNIONTOWN, PA., WILL OFFICIATE. A SHORT SERMON WILL BE DELIVERED BY THE REV. CLAYTON E. WILLIAMS, FORMERLY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

AFTER THE SERVICE, THE CONGREGATION WILL GO TO THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH TO DECORATE THE TOMB OF FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

A MEMORIAL MASS WILL BE SAID AT ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

IN THE AFTERNOON, THE MEMORIAL PROGRAM INCLUDES OBSERVANCES AT THE SEVEN MILITARY CEMETERIES AND DECORATION OF 287 ISOLATED GRAVES, INCLUDING THAT OF LIEUT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY.

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NOTE TO EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING STORY, WITHDRAWN AT THE REQUEST OF GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING AFTER TRANSMISSION IN THE NIGHT REPORT OF MARCH 9, AND LATER MADE AN ADVANCE FOR AMS OF APRIL 6, IS REPEATED FOR THE BENEFIT OF EDITORS WHO MAY NOT HAVE PRESERVED THE ORIGINAL.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APR 6 1937

LINCOLN, NEB., APRIL 5-(AP)-BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER IN THE MIDDLE OF MAY, 1917, WAS RECALLED TODAY BY GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING ON THE EVE OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

GENERAL PERSHING IN AN INTERVIEW TOLD OF THE BUDDING OF THE A.E.F. FROM THE ORIGINAL IDEA THAT "MORAL SUPPORT" WAS ALL THE UNITED STATES NEED GIVE THE ALLIES, TO THE LATER DECISION THAT ONE DIVISION OF TROOPS SHOULD BE SENT TO FRANCE AS "A SHOW OF OUR INTENTIONS," AND LATER THAT AN ARMY SHOULD BE SENT.

IN SPITE OF THE MONTHS OF WARNING THAT THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT WOULD VERY LIKELY INVOLVE THIS NATION, WHEN WAR ACTUALLY CAME, THERE WAS A "SUDDEN SHOCK IN THE REALIZATION THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS ACTUALLY A PART OF THE GREATEST MILITARY CONTEST OF ALL TIME." THE GENERAL RECALLED THAT FEW AT THE TIME OF DECLARATION OF WAR, ENVISIONED HOW "GREAT WOULD AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION FINALLY BE."

UNTIL SUMMONED TO SECRETARY BAKER'S OFFICE, GENERAL PERSHING WAS UNAWARE HE WAS TO COMMAND A FULL-SIZED ARMY IN FRANCE. IT WAS PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON'S DECISION, SECRETARY BAKER TOLD THE GENERAL, THAT AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR SHOULD BE EXTENDED FROM THE DISPATCH OF ONE DIVISION TO THE SENDING OF AN ARMY.

DEPLORING THE "TOTAL LACK OF PREPARATION" WHICH EMBARRASSED THE UNITED STATES IN 1917, GENERAL PERSHING PROPOSED TODAY A DEFINITE PLAN THAT WOULD TRANSFORM A PEACE-TIME NATION INTO A WAR-TIME NATION WITHOUT COSTLY DELAY AND CONFUSION, AND AT THE SAME TIME SAVE THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES DUE TO FAILURE TO PREPARE BEFOREHAND.

"IN VIEW OF WORLD CONDITIONS TODAY," THE GENERAL SAID, "THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE PREPARED TO MOBILIZE HALF A MILLION MEN AT ONCE, COMPLETELY EQUIPPED WITH THE MOST MODERN ARMS, AND FULLY SUPPLIED IN EVERY PARTICULAR. WITH THIS ARMY OF A HALF MILLION MEN THE NATION COULD DEAL WITH ITS ENEMY WHILE THE GREAT CIVILIAN ARMY WAS BEING RAISED AND TRAINED."

THE VETERAN COMMANDER WHO HAD SEEN SERVICE IN INDIAN WARS; IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND AS COMMANDER OF THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO AFTER VILLA'S RAID ON A NEW MEXICO BORDER TOWN, RECALLED THAT FOR SOME TIME PRIOR TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR IN APRIL, 1917, HE HAD BEEN OF THE OPINION "WAR WAS PRETTY CERTAIN TO COME."

"EVEN BEFORE LEAVING MEXICO, THE TROOPS IN MY COMMAND, NUMBERING SOME 15,000 TO 16,000 MEN, HAD BEEN TRAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION WE COULD OBTAIN AS TO THE CHARACTER OF WARFARE NECESSARY SHOULD WE BECOME INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT."

WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED, GENERAL PERSHING WAS IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, IN COMMAND OF THE EIGHTH CORPS AREA, HAVING SUCCEEDED TO THAT COMMAND UPON THE DEATH OF GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON A SHORT TIME BEFORE.

"EARLY IN MAY, I WAS ORDERED TO WASHINGTON TO TAKE COMMAND OF A DIVISION, SINCE IT HAD BEEN DECIDED THAT AMERICA SHOULD SEND A DIVISION TO FRANCE AS CONCRETE EVIDENCE OF OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE ALLIED CAUSE. I ARRIVED IN WASHINGTON MAY 10, 1917, AND PROCEEDED TO ORGANIZE THE DIVISION."

"A FEW DAYS LATER, SECRETARY BAKER ADVISED ME I HAD BEEN SELECTED TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES. I WAS INFORMED THE UNITED STATES HAD DETERMINED TO SEND AN ARMY TO FRANCE. I WAS ORDERED TO CHOOSE THE MEMBERS OF MY STAFF AND TO SAIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

IN SPITE OF THE LONG PERIOD OF WARNING, GENERAL PERSHING SAID, THE UNITED STATES WAS "TOTALLY UNPREPARED WHEN WAR CAME."

IN SPITE OF THE LONG PERIOD OF WARNING, GENERAL PERSHING SAID, THE UNITED STATES WAS "TOTALLY UNPREPARED WHEN WAR CAME."

THE UNITED STATES WAS "TOTALLY UNPREPARED WHEN WAR CAME." IN 1916 CONGRESS HAD AUTHORIZED AN INCREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY, BUT HAD DONE "LITTLE OR NOTHING FOR THE ARMY." THE PRESSING PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZING AND TRAINING, OF EQUIPPING AND TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO COMPRISE THE A.E.F. CONFRONTED THE WAR DEPARTMENT ALMOST WITHOUT WARNING, AND "CONSIDERING THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE UNFORESEEN DELAYS THE WORK WAS REMARKABLY WELL DONE."

DEPLORING THE TREMENDOUS LOSSES IN LIFE AND LIMB THE WAR ENTAILED, GENERAL PERSHING EXPRESSED SOLICITUDE FOR THOSE WIDOWED AND ORPHANED BY THE CONFLICT. HE HOPES TO BE PRESENT IN FRANCE THIS YEAR AT THE DEDICATIONS OF U.S. WAR MEMORIALS TO THE HEROIC AMERICAN DEAD.

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GENERAL PERSHING SUMMED UP, WITH CHARACTERISTIC MODESTY, THE VICTORIOUS STRUGGLE TO PUT THE AMERICAN ARMY INTO THE FIELD, IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

"THE WORLD KNOWS THE STORY OF OUR EFFORTS AND WHAT WE FINALLY ACCOMPLISHED."

"AS WE THINK BACK UPON IT, WE ARE AMAZED AT THE MAGNITUDE OF THE EFFORT AND AT ITS SIGNAL SUCCESS. WITH AMERICAN SUPPORT THERE IS NO DOUBT THE WAR WOULD HAVE BEEN LOST TO THE ALLIES."

VR935PCS NM

SHOWS TROOPS DEFIED PERSHING AT ARCHANGEL

State Department Re- veals Near-Mutiny In Allied Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 11—The State Department bared secret diplomatic files today citing instances of widespread disaffection among certain allied troops occupying Archangel, Russia, in 1919.

Minutes of secret Paris discussions of the Russian problem, in which only the peace conference "big five"—Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando and Viscount Chinda—participated are among the volume's hitherto unpublished documents.

The reports cover American-Russian relations in 1919.

The first official report of trouble was filed on January 24, 1919, by Dewitt C. Poole, American Charge d'Affaires at Archangel. He said the British commanding officer had attributed the collapse of an offensive to "the failure

of a British detachment to advance in the face of the enemy."

On March 2, Poole reported:

"Yesterday when the moment came for the French battalion to relieve the American battalion in the line one company absolutely refused to go. . . . Some 113 men are now disarmed and under guard."

U. S. Troops Also Balked

On March 31 Poole reported there was "dissatisfaction and unrest" among some of the American troops at Archangel and that one company "refused for a time to return to duty at the front."

Poole advocated either the withdrawal of the American troops as soon as possible or the issuance by Washington authorities of a statement calculated to allay discontent.

[The record does not disclose whether such a statement was issued. The State Department suggested that it be done by General Pershing.]

Quotes Lloyd George

The secret Paris meetings were devoted largely to debate over Wilson's proposal for a conference at Prinkipo

Island, Greece, to consider means of ending the sanguinary struggle then being waged between the Soviet Government and its counter-revolutionary enemies.

Frequent demands were heard at the peace conference for the dispatch of more troops to help crush the Bolshevik Government. The minutes of one meeting quoted Lloyd George as recalling estimates that 150,000 addi-

tional troops would be required, and as adding:

"Now Canada has decided to withdraw her troops because the Canadian soldiers would not agree to fight the Russians . . . if the British tried to send any more troops there would be mutiny."

its swing to the right, and declared no government in that vast disorganized country could become established without economic reorganization.

He also emphasized that it was vitally necessary to set up one government as the economic mandatory and give one man the power to administer the gigantic task of putting Russia back on its feet.

Hoover's letter said he wished to lay before President Wilson "what appears to me (after debate) the greatest outstanding situation in the world insistent for solution, and that is Russia." He emphasized that he did not wish to approach the possible solution "from

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

"SIMILAR TROUBLE HAD ALSO OCCURRED AMONGST THE OTHER ALLIED TROOPS, AND HE FELT CERTAIN THAT, IF THE BRITISH TRIED TO SEND ANY MORE TROOPS THERE, THERE WOULD BE MUTINY."

SMALL UNITS OF ALLIED TROOPS WERE DISPATCHED TO ARCHANGEL SHORTLY AFTER RUSSIA'S SEPARATE PEACE WITH GERMANY TO PREVENT GERMANY FROM SETTING UP A SUBMARINE BASE AT THAT PORT AND TO GUARD ALLIED SUPPLIES STORED THERE.

Records Show Hoover Proposed Economic Dictatorship In Russia

State Department Reveals Former President, When Director General Of Relief In 1919, Urged One-Man Rule To Put Nation Back On Feet

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 11—Confidential documents in the State Department files, made public today, disclosed that in 1919 Herbert Hoover proposed to President Wilson that a one-man "economic dictatorship" be set up to save Russia.

The proposal was made in a letter from Hoover, then director general of relief on the supreme economic council, in Paris, to President Wilson, dated June 21, 1919.

State Department officials said they had no knowledge of its previous publication and included it in a volume of diplomatic correspondence concerning American relations with Russia in 1919.

Hoover predicted the eventual downfall of the Bolshevik Government, or

any point of view other than purely its economic phases."

Will Fall Or Swing To Right

"Sooner or later," Hoover wrote, "the Bolshevik Government will fall of its own weight, or it will have swung sufficiently right to be absorbed in a properly representative government. Already about one-half of the area of the old Russian empire is under non-Bolshevik influence."

"No government of any character can stand in this country without an economic reorganization. Such reorganization primarily revolves on two positive factors; first, currency, and second, transportation. . . .

stock for import into Russia and for the establishment of a currency. I do not believe that the sum involved is extraordinarily large, if such an economic dictatorship could have command of the resources already in Russia.

"Furthermore, it appears to me that some such an economic commission, if placed upon an economic and not political basis, could, if conducted with

wisdom, keep itself free from conflicting financial currents and allow a rational development of self-government in Russia. I have no idea that such self-government can develop overnight in a nation totally inexperienced and without tradition, but there can be no foundation on which such government can emerge so long as populations are mad from starvation and unemployment and the lack of the very necessities of life. . . .

Suggested One-Man Rule

"I wish to add one suggestion to you in organization of such a commission. It is utterly impossible that it could be organized on the basis of any inter-allied commission with all the con-

"By and large, there can be no hope of any form of stable government unless these two primary things can be solved. It is already the defeat of Bolshevism and will be the defeat of any government that takes its place."

Matter Of Dictatorship

"The reestablishment of currency, transportation, the stimulation of production and the normal flow of distribution is the matter of some economic dictatorship, backed by sufficiently large financial and moral support of the allied governments. These appropriations would need to be expended fundamentally in commodities and railway rolling

stocking financial and trade interest that lies therein. It is necessary to set up one government as the economic mandatory, with the support of the other governments, and to set up some one man as the head of the commission, who should choose his own staff for the great administration that will be involved.

"Such a staff could with judgment be composed of representatives of each nationality, but they must be definitely responsible to the head of such a commission and not independently responsible to different governments."

The volume included no reply to Hoover's proposal.

CONSCRIPTION (WITH BUDGET)
WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)—LONG-SECRET MINUTES OF CON-
VERSATIONS BETWEEN THE "BIG FOUR" AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE
DISCLOSED TODAY THAT WOODROW WILSON, FOUNDER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
REGRETTED THE LEAGUE HAD NOT ABOLISHED CONSCRIPTION IN THE WORLD'S
ARMIES.
THE RECORDS OF THE MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT WILSON, LLOYD GEORGE,
OF ENGLAND, M. CLEMENCEAU OF FRANCE, AND PREMIER ORLANDO OF
ITALY--HELD AT WILSON'S HOUSE IN PARIS ON MAY 23, 1919--ARE
PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A STATE DEPARTMENT VOLUME OF
FOREIGN RELATIONS IN THAT YEAR.
WILSON'S OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION WAS EXPRESSED DURING HIS UN-
SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO HAVE RUSSIAN FACTIONS THEN FIGHTING THE NEW
BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT PROMISE THAT THEY WOULD NOT FORCE PEASANTS TO
SERVE IN THEIR ARMIES.

THE "BIG FOUR" WERE AT THE MOMENT CONSIDERING EXTENDING ASSISTANCE TO ADMIRAL KOLCHAK AND HIS "WHITE" RUSSIANS THEN FIGHTING THE "REDS," WHO HAD OVERTHROWN THE CZARIST AND KERENSKY GOVERNMENTS.

AS CONDITIONS FOR THAT HELP THE BIG FOUR DREW UP A DISPATCH TO KOLCHAK DEMANDING THAT HE PLEDGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN FREE ELECTIONS; MAKE NO EFFORT TO RESTORE THE OLD LAND SYSTEM OR REVIVE SPECIAL CLASSES IN RUSSIA; RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND AND FINLAND, PREVIOUSLY PART OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE; CONSULT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON A SOLUTION OF INDEPENDENCE CLAIMS BY ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA; ABOLISH CONSCRIPTION, AND RECOGNIZE RUSSIA'S NATIONAL DEBTS.

CONCERNING CONSCRIPTION, THE MINUTES DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING EXCHANGE OF OPINION:

"M. CLEMENCEAU OBJECTED TO THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION AS ONE OF THE CONDITIONS.

"M. ORLANDO AGREED.

"PRESIDENT WILSON SAID THAT ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN IN FAVOR OF IT, HE REGRETTED THAT THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAD NOT ABOLISHED CONSCRIPTION.

"MR. LLOYD GEORGE SAID X X X HE WAS CONVINCED THAT SOMEHOW OR OTHER, CONSCRIPTION MUST BE GOT RID OF IN RUSSIA. OTHERWISE, HE WAS APPREHENSIVE LEST RUSSIA MIGHT RAISE SIX MILLIONS OF SOLDIERS AND, SOONER OR LATER, RUSSIA MIGHT COME INTO THE GERMAN ORBIT."

"THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ARMAMENTS YEARBOOK SHOWS THAT MANY OF THE WORLD'S NATIONS, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE, NOW HAVE MILITARY CONSCRIPTION. LATEST FIGURES ALSO INDICATE THAT SOVIET

RUSSIA HAS A REGULAR ARMY OF 1,545,000 AND TRAINED RESERVES OF 19,490,000, THE WORLD'S LARGEST MILITARY FORCE.)

UNDER CLEMENCEAU'S INSISTENCE THAT CONSCRIPTION BE NOT MADE ONE OF THE CONDITIONS, PRESIDENT WILSON FINALLY AGREED TO SUBSTITUTE A PHRASE CALLING FOR LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT:

"THAT AS SOON AS A GOVERNMENT FOR RUSSIA HAS BEEN CONSTITUTED ON A DEMOCRATIC BASIS, RUSSIA SHOULD JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND COOPERATE WITH THE OTHER MEMBERS IN THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS AND OF MILITARY ORGANIZATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

CLEMENCEAU, ORLANDO AND LLOYD GEORGE AGREED TO THAT CHANGE AND IT WAS INCORPORATED IN THE DRAFT NOTE TO ADMIRAL KOLCHAK. KOLCHAK'S EVENTUAL DEFEAT, HOWEVER, AND THE SOVIET'S GRASP OF POWER OVER ALL RUSSIA NULLIFIED THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT.

SU351PES

War Fear Spreads With Soviet And Japanese Guns Primed And Neutrality Lid Blown Off In Spain

JULY-1

By JOHN H. HARRIS
Associated Press Foreign Editor

JAPANESE and Russian guns in the wilds of Asia have startled into new fear a troubled world arming for war while it preaches peace. Statesmen in every capital wondered whether the unofficial battle yesterday along the Amur river in Japan's foster nation, Manchukuo, was the signal for a new conflict or a warning that would inspire anxious leaders with caution. The two opposing armies in that region are estimated at two-thirds of a million men.

The sun shines always on some spot that may start another World War.

Tokyo and Moscow defy each other and flaunt their "rights" and their strength in a universe that already is stewing with the civil war in Spain and its complications.

Each New Clash Brings It Closer

Few regard the Japanese-Russian conflict as likely to lead directly and immediately to war but everyone realizes each new clash makes it easier to go further the next time.

So many shocks have come to so many countries in the last few years that the whole world talks of war as a possible if not an inevitable explosion.

War clouds hang everywhere. Sometimes they seem gray and about to disappear. Then a clash somewhere darkens them again. In the nineteen years since Germany, France and their allies laid down arms there have been such a series of difficulties that often the "peace" of those years is called a continuation of an unended war.

Spanish War Nears First Anniversary

Spain's civil conflict is nearly one year old. Out of it have come a network of powder trains. There are too many nations hovering about with

matches.

Germany and Italy, Fascist states, now have left the non-intervention control system devised by Great Britain and France and in which twenty-seven nations cooperated. Unless there is a new remedy British statesmen see little hope of keeping Spain from continuing to be the place where "right" and "left" political enthusiasts fight a little world war that any day may spread to other countries.

Balkans, Seat Of War In 1914, Still Restive

Down in the Balkans, where the 1914 war began, there is the same tenseness and the same arming for possible trouble as elsewhere. Austria still wonders if some day she will not be absorbed by a strong Germany. Hungary wants more military power and wants back the territory the "peace" treaty of Versailles took from her. Rumania is making new arms contracts. Yugoslavia is restive in the Little Entente that groups her with Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Over in India a third of a billion British subjects have maintained for years a resistance to English rule that now shows itself in defiance of Britain's proposed constitu-

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tion. Much of India wants independence.

China Quiet Down As Europe Grows Tense

In China there is a period of comparative quiet, while the big ponderous neighbor of Japan sharpens her sword, develops army and air force and holds off Japanese demands.

In Europe, where are most of the seeds of war, there are a score of possible troubles.

Germany has proclaimed a demand for return of her colonies, taken from her in war, and she has set the pace for arming nations.

Germany and Italy, leaders of Fascism, are in agreement to oppose Communism and act together on European politics.

Soviet Fears Foes On Two Sides And Internally

Soviet Russia, with her army of a million and a quarter and thousands of war planes, watches in two directions. Her leaders have immediate trouble with Japan and she has warned her people that Hitler's Nazis covet the rich wheat fields of the Ukraine and Russia's wealth of minerals and oil. Inside, the Soviets have troubles of their own, shown by the big spy hunt and the scores of executions of once-high officials.

Italy found new strength when Mussolini's forces swept through Ethiopia, although Great Britain and the League of Nations had said "Hands off." Italy today stands with Germany in some of their Fascist interests and both have confidence born of big war machines.

Almost as bad as war is the crisis in republican France, where the franc again has fallen and an empty Treasury expects to be short almost as much as France normally spends in a year.

Under the powder kegs is a seething, shifting surface of social unrest, with Fascism and Communism the rallying points of hundreds of millions of people.

AMONG THOSE WITH DANIELS WERE GEN. BENEDICT CROWELL OF CLEVELAND, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR DURING THE WORLD WAR; FINIS JAMES GARRETT, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS; CONGRESSMAN CHARLES A. EATON OF NEW JERSEY; CONGRESSMAN LISTER HILL OF ALABAMA; COL. JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LEGION; AND MRS. HOWARD C. BOONE. PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS.

20 YEARS SINCE DRAFT OF ARMY

First Man Was Drawn by Secretary Baker.

WASHINGTON, July 20 (A. P.).—Twenty years ago today the United States began drafting soldiers for the world war. On June 5, 1917, the nation had started registration of the 24,234,021 men eligible for military service.

Fifteen days later in Room 226 in the Senate Office Building, the first numbers were drawn. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker opened the ceremony. From a glass bowl he drew out No. 258 and the thousands of registrants who held that number became the first men called for service under the draft.

Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee; Representative S. Hubert Dent Jr. of Alabama, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee; Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming; Representative Julius Kahn of California, and Gens. Tasker H. Bliss, Enoch H. Crowder and Henry P. McCain drew the next numbers in order. The drawing, which started at 9:30 A. M., continued until 2:16 o'clock the next morning, 16 hours and 46 minutes later.

To make the selections, a single set of numbers was prepared beginning at 1 and including the highest registration number reached in the largest draft. The printed numbers were placed in gelatin capsules, placed in a large glass bowl and drawn by blindfolded persons.

The total armed forces of the United States up to November 11, 1918, consisted of 4,791,172 men, of which 2,810,296—two out of every three in the army—were selected for service by the draft.

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PEACE MOVE MADE AT WAR MEMORIAL

Briton Extends Olive Branch To Germany At Cemetery Dedication

monies Held At Burial Ground Of U. S. Soldiers

in England

[By the Associated Press] Brookwood, England, Aug. 15—The only American war cemetery and memorial chapel in England were dedicated today in the presence of Ambassador Robert W. Bingham and members of the British Cabinet.

Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a gesture of friendship to Germany, pleading for a "new cooperation" among nations. "The shroud of glory the war dead weave is broad enough to cover both victors and vanquished."

Rifle volleys and strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" echoed across the English woodland, last resting place of 567 American soldiers and sailors who served in the World War, as the dedication drew to its close.

Not Pacifists, But Want Peace Robert G. Woodside, vice-president of the American Battle Monuments Commission, made the address dedicating the last of the memorials erected by the commission in Europe.

He declared Americans wanted peace but "we are not pacifists—the slavery to which pacifist nations have been subjected in the past and to which they may be subject in the future, as exemplified by Communist regimentation, are far, far, more terrible than the worst ever painted of war."

Names Engraved On Wall

He then gave the signal for the doors of the stone chapel to swing open to reveal the chamber where the names of United States soldiers and sailors, buried on English soil, are engraved on the wall.

British soldiers fired volleys over the graves and a British Army band played the American and British national anthems.

The \$175,000 chapel, twenty-eight miles from London, was the eleventh memorial the American commission had dedicated abroad since August 1.

DUBLIN, AUG. 17 - (AP) - EN ROUTE HOME FROM THE DEDICATION

OF MEMORIALS TO AMERICANS WHO FELL IN THE WORLD WAR, JOSEPHUS

THE NAVY, TODAY THAT DANIELS, WARTIME SECRETARY OF

ANOTHER WAR WOULD BE A CATASTROPHE."

DANIELS, NOW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, SAID HE HOPED

NO NATION WAS PREPARED TO PRECIPITATE A WAR AND THUS EARN

"THE MALEDICTIONS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS."

HE SAID HE PLANNED TO SPEND A SHORT VACATION IN

IRELAND.

ALSO ARRIVING HERE TODAY WAS JOHN CUDAHY OF

WISCONSIN, THE FIRST IRISH-BLOODED AMERICAN MINISTER TO

THE IRISH FREE STATE.

NEW YORK, JULY 14-(AP)-JOSEPHUS DANIELS, WORLD WAR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND NOW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, SAILED FOR EUROPE TODAY WITH 14 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION.

AS HE DEPARTED ON THE S.S. MANHATTAN, AMBASSADOR DANIELS SAID THE MEMBERS WOULD JOIN WITH GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, HEAD OF THE COMMISSION, IN "DEDICATING THE BATTLEFIELDS AND CEMETERIES WHERE MORE THAN 30,000 OF OUR HEROIC DEAD LIE."

Brussels to Recall Entry Of German Army in '14

Pilgrimages and Religious Services Planned

Brussels, Aug. 19 (AP).—Brussels will commemorate tomorrow with religious services and pilgrimages the twenty-third anniversary of occupation of the city by the German Army.

While no official ceremonies are planned, churches will hold special services and pilgrimages will be undertaken in Dinant, Aerschot and Tamines during the next four days.

A demonstration is expected from opponents of the new amnesty act which freed Flemish Nationalists who allied themselves with Germany in the World War. Nationalists planned their annual mass pilgrimage to the Dixmude memorial.

The occupation of Brussels, one of the most memorable events of the World War, saw 700,000 German soldiers march through the city in three days.

Unknown Soldier's Identity Is Sought

316th Infantry's Veterans Think He Was in Outfit

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 (AP).—World War veterans of the 316th Infantry Association will send an expedition to France to learn whether the Unknown Soldier who rests in Arlington National Cemetery was one of their comrades who fell in the Argonne sector. If his identity is discovered it will become a sealed record of the association in order that the spirit of the shrine of his grave will not be violated, officers of the association said.

"It is well known that the body of the Unknown Soldier was taken from the vicinity of Hill 378 in the Argonne sector where the 316th Infantry suffered its greatest casualties," Amos Bowman, of Pittsburgh president-elect, said today at the association's eighteenth reunion.

WAR LEADERS' RANKS THINNED (500)

BY ROBERT PARKER

(ADVANCE) PARIS--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--OF THE HUNDREDS OF FAMOUS LEADERS WHICH THE WORLD WAR PRODUCED, ONLY A HANDFUL SURVIVE TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

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HERE IN FRANCE, TO WHICH FRIEND AND FOE ALIKE CAME SOONER OR LATER TO FIGHT OR NEGOTIATE DURING THE FOUR YEARS OF CARNAGE, THE FOOTSTEPS OF THOSE GREAT GROW EVER FAINTER. THE STRAIN OF WAR AND POST-WAR DUTIES, RATHER THAN OLD AGE, CUT MANY DOWN IN THE PRIME OF LIFE.

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HERE AMONG THE RECONSTRUCTED BATTLEFIELDS LIVES AGED MARSHAL HENRI

Paper Urges Portugal Probe Shooting Report

Suggests Investigation Of British Officer's Story He Killed Fleeing Soldiers During War

Lisbon, Aug. 27 (AP)—Portugal was urged today to make an official inquiry of the published revelations of a British brigadier general that he ordered his troops to shoot many Portuguese fleeing the positions during the World War.

This position was taken by the *Diario De Noticias*, independent newspaper, which declares Portugal should obtain complete reparation.

Brig. Gen. Frank Percy Crozier, 58, is ill, Crozier said in a book he shot fleeing English soldiers and another attacking a French woman, as well as turning a machine gun on panicky Portuguese.

GIBRALTAR, OCT 6--(AP)--REAR ADMIRAL ARTHUR P. FAIRFIELD OF THE U.S. NAVY TODAY DEDICATED AN AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL AT A CEREMONY ATTENDED BY GOVERNOR GENERAL SIR CHARLES HARRINGTON (CORRECT) AND THE AMERICAN CONSUL, H. O. WILLIAMS.

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THE MEMORIAL, COMMEMORATING JOINT ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVIES IN GIBRALTAR WATERS DURING THE WORLD WAR, OVERLOOKS GIBRALTAR BAY.

WF1001AES

PETAIN, PUTTERING AMONG HIS ROSEBUSHES OR DONNING HIS UNIFORM FOR STATE OCCASIONS. DAPPER GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND READS PAPERS ON "THE GOODNESS OF VIRTUE" TO A DROWSY FRENCH ACADEMY. ONE-ARMED GENERAL HENRI GOURAUD HAS JUST RETIRED AFTER TEN OVER-THE-LIMIT YEARS AS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS. MARSHAL LOUIS FRANCHET D'ESPEREY LIVES QUIETLY IN THE COUNTRY.

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ALEXANDRE MILLERAND, WAR MINISTER FOR FOURTEEN MONTHS IN 1914-1915, SITS IN THE SENATE BUT RARELY ENGAGES IN DEBATE.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE A.E.F., SPENDS HALF HIS YEAR IN PARIS AS HONORARY HEAD OF THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION. OF THE FEW OTHER AMERICAN LEADERS WHO SURVIVE, COLONEL EDWARD M. HOUSE, KNOWN TO EVERY PARISIAN AS PRESIDENT WILSON'S PERSONAL AMBASSADOR, HAS NOT BEEN TO FRANCE FOR YEARS.

THE AUTHOR, BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRANK PERCY CROZIER, 58, IS ILL IN ENGLAND. HIS BOOK, "THE MEN I KILLED," ALSO PRECIPITATED A CONTROVERSY AT HOME OVER THE PASSAGE REFERRING TO "MY WELSHMEN" WHO STOOD FIRM AT BOURLON WOOD "BECAUSE THEY UNDERSTOOD IT IS BETTER TO DIE AT THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY THAN TO BE SHOT... LIKE RATS BY THEIR OWN OFFICERS."

30.24